

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME II.—NO. 3.

LOUISVILLE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## GROWING.

The American Irish Historical Society Doing Fine Educational Work.

Annual Meeting and Banquet in New York City Thursday Night.

Report of Secretary General Murray as to the Progress Made Last Year.

MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN MEMBERS

The annual meeting and banquet of the American Irish Historical Society was held at Sherry's in New York City on Thursday night. Edward A. Moseley, the President General, is the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington City. He was ill and unable to attend, and Gen. James R. O'Brien, of New York, presided.

Many distinguished Irish-Americans were in attendance, and officers were elected for the ensuing year. A number of brilliant speeches were delivered, and the society is reported to be growing in numbers and influence.

Thomas Hamilton Murray, the Secretary General, in presenting his report for the year said:

The American-Irish Historical Society has become a permanent institution. We are now entering the third year of our existence. Success has attended our efforts from the start and the future is bright with prospect for continued good work.

The society already has a membership of close to 1,000, and the material will compare favorably with that of any historical organization in this country. Among our members are representatives of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the United States Medal of Honor Legion, the Society of Tammany, the Bunker Hill Monument Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and several other patriotic bodies.

We have also in our membership representatives of literary and educational organizations such as the Papyrus Club of Boston, the Twentieth Century Club of that city, the American Oriental Society, the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians, Denmark, and the Archaeological Institute of America. Relative to the great American universities, we number in our ranks alumni of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Boston, Johns Hopkins, Bowdoin, Brown, Notre Dame, the University of Vermont and the University of Virginia. The Catholic University at the national capital is represented on our roll by its rector, its vice rector and three of the faculty.

We have among our associates descendants of David O'Kelley, "the Irishman," who located on Cape Cod, Mass., as early as 1657; of Barnabas Palmer, an Irishman, born in 1725, who was present at the capture of Louisburg, and of General Stephen Molyan of the American Revolution. Three great societies composed mainly of men of Irish lineage are likewise represented in our organization. I refer to the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, founded in 1737; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York City.

We have with us, too, many people who are prominent in law, medicine or journalism, and many who have attained eminence on the bench, in science and art, and in mercantile pursuits. With this composition, the American-Irish Historical Society can legitimately claim to be well equipped in personnel for the work it has in view.

In the war with Spain just closed our society was well represented and of our members perished in battle before Santiago. Of the society there fought on Cuban soil Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders; Capt. John Drum, of the Tenth United States Infantry; Major W. H. Donovan, of the Ninth Massachusetts and Sergeant E. F. O'Sullivan, of the same regiment.

Gen. M. C. Butler, of the Cuban Evacuation Commission, is of us, while in the Sixty-ninth New York we are also represented.

Since our last annual meeting six members have died. They were: Dr. Joseph H. Fay, Fall River, Mass.; Mr. Andrew Athy, Worcester, Mass.; City Marshal John E. Connor, Chicopee, Mass.; Rev. Philip J. Grace, D. D., Newport, R. I.; Capt. John Drum, U. S. A., and Capt. John M. Tobin, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Drum was one of the Tenth United States Infantry and was killed in battle near Santiago, Cuba, July 2, 1898. A braver soldier never lived. His obsequies took place in Boston, our society contributing an appropriate floral offering. Capt. Tobin died in December last at Knoxville, Tenn. Up to within a short time before his death he had been Assistant Quartermaster, First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. During the civil war he served gallantly in the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, particularly distinguishing himself at Malvern Hill and being wounded at the Wilderness.

In June last the society observed its first field day, the exercises taking place

## COL. DUFFY

And the Gallant Sixty-Ninth Will Pass Through Louisville Monday.

Irish-Americans Ought to Give the Boys a Good Send-Off From Here.

The Regiment Has a Glorious Record Since the Days of the Rebellion.

WHAT COL. SID GATES SAYS OF THEM

see the rebels leave the camp in pursuit. They passed under the tree a number of times, but never thought of looking for us so near the camp. We stayed up in that tree for sixty-three hours, with some bacon rinds and pieces of cornbread as our only food. It was very cold at night and we were far from comfortable, but we did not wish to go down until the pursuit had died away a little. Then I hailed a negro who was passing.

"Lawed a' mass," said he when he saw us coming down from the tree. "The soldiers have been looking everywhere for you!"

"The darkey got us an old canoe and we made the trip to the coast. We traveled at night and lay alongside of the bank during the day. When we reached the seacoast our troubles were by no means ended. All along the coast were divisions of the home guard and they captured us.

"Four miles off the coast, almost out of sight of land, lay the United States gunboat *Unadilla*. The waters of the South swarm with sharks, and no one for an instant suspected that we would dare to swim to the gunboat, so their vigilance was somewhat relaxed. But as there was no way of signaling the boat we decided to swim for it. At midnight we slipped away from our guards and made our way to the beach. There a new danger awaited us. The Southern waters are very phosphorescent at night and if a man swims through them he leaves a trail which can be plainly seen. So Riley and I crept out as far as we could, keeping our bodies under water and making no splash. When we reached our depth we struck out for the boat, swimming very cautiously until we were well out of gunshot. It was a mighty unpleasant experience. Four miles is a long swim for a man in the pink of condition and we had been living on short rations for a long time. Then, too, we were afraid of sharks, and a number of times during the swim I drew up my legs suddenly and began to splash thinking I had felt a shark giving a little nibble at my toes preparatory to a full meal.

"At last we got within hailing distance of the *Unadilla*. I shouted to her, but at first they did not pay any attention to the hail. The Confederates were in the habit of rowing out near the gunboats at night, towing rude mines after them. Then they would light a slow match on the mine, haul the Federal boats and sneak off. The gunboats would send out small boats to see what the trouble was and often be caught by the exploding mine. A number of men from the *Unadilla* had been killed in that manner, so when I called there was no answer.

"The boys may remain in Louisville several hours. If they do they should be given a warm reception by their Irish-American friends and the soldiers of the Louisville Legion. The daily papers will give the exact hour of their arrival and departure. Lieut. Col. J. L. Donovan is a Kentucky boy, being a native of Springfield.

Col. Sid Gates, who secured the transportation, spent some days in the camp at Huntsville, and he says Col. Duffy and his men are the most gallant soldiers he ever met. Col. Gates and John Kilkenney, of the Louisville & Nashville, gave Col. Duffy and his staff a small banquet after the transportation was awarded to them.

The railroads will carry the troops home in first class coaches, as the War Department ~~says~~ there is nothing ~~good~~ good for the Sixty-ninth. Many of the soldiers are sons of veterans of the civil war who served in the Sixty-ninth in '61. They ought to get a good send-off when they come here.

## LAID TO REST.

The Funeral of Mrs. Katie Featherstone Sad Beyond Measure.

The funeral of Mrs. Katie Featherstone, whose unexpected death was mentioned in our last issue, took place from St. Alloysius' church last Monday morning. In many respects it was the saddest funeral that has taken place in Louisville in several years. The body of a young matron was being consigned to the grave, followed by her surviving husband and children and grief-stricken mother, brothers and sisters. Mrs. Featherstone was only thirty-four years of age. Her oldest child a boy scarcely nine years old, her youngest nine months old. The house of mourning on East Breckinridge street was crowded early by the friends of the sorrowing family. When the funeral cortège reached St. Alloysius' church it was met by the male employees of the Ohio Valley Telephone Company, who chose to show their respect for the loss of their Superintendent, Mr. John W. Featherstone, the husband of the deceased. They were ranged in double file in front of the church, and when the funeral procession arrived they opened ranks and with bowed heads allowed the coffin to be borne through their file into the church.

After the usual burial service the Rev. Father O'Grady celebrated high mass. At the conclusion of the mass Father O'Grady, who was an intimate friend of the Featherstone family, preached a brief sermon, in which he paid a high tribute to the deceased. He traced her life story from its beginning, told of her kindness of heart and bright, happy girlhood, when she was Katie Hannan, her maiden name; of her interest in all church work, of her interest in the choir and of her Christian charity.

Father O'Grady spoke feelingly of the love that existed between the deceased wife and her living husband, of the loss she would be to her husband, but greater than all the loss she would be to her orphaned children. Men to whom tears had been unknown for years wept at the words of Father O'Grady.

Quite a crowd of friends followed the remains to St. Louis cemetery, among whom were a number from Omaha and other distant points.

## DEATH OF PATRICK KEIRCE.

The many friends and acquaintances of Patrick Keirce were shocked to learn of his death Thursday evening at his home, 1921 High street. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon. The deceased was unknown, and a large circle of friends.

## ENTHUSIASM

Abounded at the Reunion of the Irish-American Society Thursday.

Interesting Talks by Patrick Bannon, James Horan and James Rogers.

Thirty-Five Names Added to the Society's Membership Roll.

ALSO PUNCH AND CIGARS GALORE

that would gather up into itself all that was best and greatest in the Irish mind at home and abroad. He often thought they were not far from the realization of that idea of a university for the whole Irish Catholic people. Somehow or other the idea had taken a hold on the public mind, and attained to a position in the practical thoughts of the people never attained before. He could see on many sides an accession of strength from people that stood aloof from Catholics. Even that very day they might have read in a Dublin paper an account of the proceedings at some Presbyterian college where a lecture was given by Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., a gentleman from whom most of them differed very strongly on political questions, but to whom the Irish Catholics owed a deep debt of gratitude on this question of university education that it would be discreditable to them not to pay openly. Mr. Russell risked his popularity with the people on whom he depends for his public position for the sake of vindicating the rights of Catholics, or rather, what was higher still with him and more honorable to him, vindicating his own judgment as a public man of what were Catholic rights in this matter. It was greatly to Mr. Russell's honor that he spoke out on this question long before others and claimed justice for Catholic Irishmen. An eminent clergyman of the Presbyterian church, speaking after Mr. Russell, also admitted the justice of the Catholic claim, and that it must succeed. Members of that very important religious body in this country were beginning to recognize the inevitable, and had begun to see that the right and proper course for them was to arrange themselves on the side of justice to their Catholic fellow-countrymen. Speaking as a Catholic Bishop, he welcomed such an expression of opinion from a Protestant clergyman with very great delight and with very great satisfaction, and he thanked him publicly for it. Nothing would give him greater happiness than this. The Catholic University when it came should be obtained, not by a triumph of one set of Irishmen over another, not after an angry contest in which creed would be set against creed, but with the universal consent of all Irishmen. They wanted nothing more than their neighbors. The day was passed when they would submit to inferiority. As he had said, there were very fair signs around them that their Protestant fellow-countrymen were coming to see the reasonableness of the Catholic claim. Recognition of this claim should come from the Government with their open assent. It should not be wrung from them, but they should admit the absolute justice of its being granted and its own claim to it. Even at the point he wished to make. Some persons said that the matter of university education was a political question, and should be kept out of those matters from which politics should be excluded. He did not admit it was a question of politics whatsoever. Take the question of home rule. One man had as good a right to his opinion as another on that question. One man thinks home rule was good for Ireland; another thought it was not. If they were both honest men one had as good a right as the other to his opinion. They both could not be right, but both could be honest in their belief. If any said he did not admit that a Protestant has a right to a university which satisfies his conscience for his son, and that a Presbyterian has a right to a college which satisfies his conscience for his son, but that an Irish Catholic has not a right to get a university to satisfy his conscience for his son, he would say no man had a right to state such. Therefore he would say that it was not a question of politics. It was a question of the common rights of citizenship, a question between man and man, a question of that full emancipation of Irish Catholics which would never be given until they had equal means of education.

The committee having in charge the revision of the constitution made its report, which after some debate and explanation was adopted. The only change recommended by the committee was one calculated to make the members take a greater interest in the organization and enlarge its field of usefulness. The society therefore continues its original policy of being non-sectarian and non-partisan.

During the debate on the report talks were made by James Rogers, Thomas Campfield, James Horan, John Ryan, President Keenan, John Hession, Mike Lawler and others, all of whom expressed themselves as being in favor of only such legislation as would result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

After the other business of the meeting had been transacted a social session was held and a couple of hours spent pleasantly, several short talks being made and songs sung, interspersed with stories, punch and cigars, and upon leaving all went to the banner meeting of the Irish-American Society.

We regret we have not the space to print the names of all the gentlemen present, as it was the most representative gathering the body has yet held. A good attendance is predicted for future meetings.

The reports of the meeting published in the Courier-Journal and Dispatch are untrue and misleading. The reflections of the former upon President Keenan are as uncalled-for as they are unjust. The meeting was late in adjourning, and the reports in the two papers mentioned were "smoked-up," not for the benefit of the society, but to fill up space.

## BISHOP O'DWYER

Gives Reasons For Establishing a Catholic University in Ireland.

Speaking Wednesday night in the Limerick Catholic Literary Institute, after a lecture by Mr. Doyle, Bishop O'Dwyer said that, speaking of Athens, the lecturer just touched on one point that always struck him. What a little place it was, one small city, with the country not much larger than one Irish county, and yet so eminent. In many respects the Grecian people were very unlike the Irish people. They had great faults imputed to them, but it would be allowed that on the whole they were an intellectual people. He would say that on the whole the Irish were undoubtedly a more intellectual people than their neighbors in England, and any cultured man could trace a far greater affinity between the character of the Irish mind and that of Greece than he could between the Anglo-Saxon mind, which seemed to him to approach more to the Roman. Long ago when Cardinal Newman was sent by Pius IX, to found a Catholic University in Dublin he noticed this affinity. In a beautiful lecture which he delivered he dwelt on the various points of similarity between Dublin, where he established his university, and Athens, and he expressed the hope that some time or other there would arise in Dublin a great institution, a great center of learning and culture

## SCALLY WILL PLAY.

Tom Scally's Union Band has generously consented to play at the Hibernian reception Tuesday evening. He will play a number of popular Irish selections.

## GAELIC CLASS.

Its Promoters Have Everything Now Ready For Its Formation.

Encouraging Letters From New York City and Washington Received.

Will Study the Language, Literature, Music and Art of Ireland.

GRAND FESTIVALS HELD YEARLY

The effort to form a class for the study of the Irish language and establish a branch of the Gaelic League in this city has taken definite shape, and the promoters say that success is assured.

At the meeting held Wednesday evening of a number of gentlemen interested in the matter a letter was received from Rev. R. Henfrey, Professor of Gaelic in the Washington University, proffering his assistance and making suggestions as to how the work should be done.

A communication and a number of books were also received from William J. Balf, Secretary of the Gaelic Society, with a circular explaining the objects of the Gaelic League.

A committee, consisting of Patrick Sullivan, N. J. Sheridan and John Cavanaugh, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the next meeting, which will be announced in these columns.

The objects of the Gaelic Society are to promote and foster the study and propagate a knowledge of the language, literature, music and art of Ireland; to extend an acquaintance with the history, antiquities and customs of the Gaelic race, and particularly with the history of the Gael in America, and his contributions toward the creation and development of the American republic; to encourage the movement in Ireland for the revival of the national language and its cultivation and practice as a living tongue among the Irish people.

When Europe was shrouded in the darkness of the middle ages Ireland possessed a high civilization—several great institutions of learning—an abundant literature, a wealth of native music and highly polished native art—and it was largely through the work and influence of Irish scholars and missionaries that civilization and Christianity were established among the peoples of Western Europe, and notwithstanding her subsequent chequered history under an unsympathetic alien government, which sought to repress all education and intellectual advancement, Ireland has contributed in a marked degree to literature, art, music and almost every branch of intellectual effort. To extend an acquaintance with these facts is a duty which Irishmen and Irish-Americans owe to themselves.

In the founding and maintenance of this great republic, too, Irishmen have played a prominent part, and in the molding of the American character Gaelic thought and spirit have left their impress, and proud of their race and jealous of its honor, the members of the Gaelic Society consider they are doing a duty in familiarizing their own people with the contribution of their race to the general development of the American nation.

The society is strictly non-political and non-sectarian. Any person of good moral character and in sympathy with its objects is eligible to membership.

## KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Grand Knight Winn Presented With an Emblem of the Order.

Members of the local council of the Knights of Columbus to the number of thirty-five attended the institution of a new council at Columbus, O., last Sunday, which started off with 110 charter members.

The local party were accompanied by Charles F. Taylor, the popular lawyer, and Mr. McCormick, of Nashville, the Southern representative of the Frank A. Minnie Candy Company, who were initiated and had the three degrees conferred upon them.

At Cincinnati the Louisville Knights were the recipients of many courtesies at the hands of their Cincinnati brethren, by whom they were accompanied to the Ohio capital, where all were most royally entertained. The visitors arrived home Monday, each delighted with the trip.

A pleasing feature was the presentation to Grand Knight Matt J. Winn of a handsome and valuable charm of the order in appreciation of his labors in behalf of the Louisville Council. He will wear it with honor.

## SULLIVAN'S GROCERY.

John L. Sullivan, who for the past eighteen years has been an employee of the L. & N., has decided to go into business for himself, and can now be found at Levering and Magnolia avenue, where he has opened a small but cosy family grocery. He has many friends in the southern part of the city who will be glad to assist him in his new venture.

Call and see the crayon portraits now on exhibition at our office. They are worthy of a place in any home.

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Devoted to the Moral and Social Advancement of all Irish Americans.

WILLIAM M. HIGGINS, Publisher.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.,

SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1899.

## MISREPRESENTATION.

The reflections of the daily press on the meeting of the Irish-American Society Thursday night show to what depths some will stoop to accomplish political ends. The Irish-American Society has not been, is not now, and will not be a political organization. It is composed of men of all parties and creeds, and numbers among its members friends of all papers published in this city, as well as the city administration and its opponents, if it has any.

Nothing has transpired that justifies the papers referred to in their misrepresentations. Their reports make more apparent the necessity for such an organization in our midst, and their efforts to create dissension will undoubtedly have the opposite effect. They are the ones who are trying to inject politics into its ranks.

The local articles contained in both the Courier-Journal and Dispatch contradict themselves, and are ridiculous in the extreme. The members of the Irish-American Society will pass them by as unworthy of further notice, and we hope the bitter newspaper fight now going on will be kept out of all our societies.

## THE ANGLO-SAXON AND THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

At the annual meeting of the American Irish Historical Society, held in New York City on Thursday evening, an address was read from the President, Gen. Edward A. Moseley, of Washington City, which is full of points of interest to Irish-Americans. Among other things, Mr. Moseley said:

"Whenever an Irishman attains to fame or distinction in war, literature, art, law or statesmanship in the British Empire, he is immediately claimed to be an Englishman, and consequently as displaying 'Anglo-Saxon' pluck and 'Anglo-Saxon' intellect. The truth is, that among all those who have achieved great prominence in the English-speaking world, the Anglo-Saxon type is conspicuous by its absence. Nine times in ten when a man boasts of 'Anglo-Saxon' pluck, enterprise, ability and progress he himself is not of that type of man, and nine-tenths of the incidents he cites were brought about through the pluck, enterprise, ability and progress which came from mixed blood. I can only liken this misrepresentation of the truth of history to the rattling of peas in a bladder, shaken by one of Shakespeare's clowns. Puncture the bladder, my friends, whenever and wherever it is shaken. Tell the clown who calls himself an 'Anglo-Saxon' that he is an ass! and prove to him by the color of his hair, the color of his eyes and the shape of his skull that he is a Kelt, a Milesian or a Latin, or anything but an 'Anglo-Saxon,' and that if it was ever true that the English people were Anglo-Saxon, and that the Anglo-Saxons were ever, in any time, the greatest people on earth—superior to all other races—that time has so long since passed away that no one now remembers it and no true history chronicles when and where they flourished. Their traits, whatever they are, were blended with those of another race, and whether those traits were good or bad, we have all an equal right to say that we have inherited them. Especially is this true of those having Irish ancestry, for in no part of the earth has there been such a thorough blending of 'Kelt and Saxon' as in Ireland—so great

indeed has been the blending that it has become typical to say 'a red-headed Irishman.' That appellation is, however, more appropriate to the so-called 'Scotch-Irish,' who would have us believe that his ancestors were Anglo-Saxons. The Irishman, Englishman, Scotchman and Welshman are all so intimately connected in that blending of races that it is folly to attempt to draw a race distinction between them."

Col. John Whallen was honored by the Irish-American Society when he was elected its First Treasurer, and the act was commended by the Courier-Journal and Times. He has proven an efficient and capable officer, and the members have deemed it wise to continue him in office. At the time the Colonel and the Courier-Journal management were very friendly, but lately they have not been "so warm." Will the Courier-Journal explain what bearing this change in its relations has to do with the Irish-American Society?

The surprise of the week in political circles was the letter of Hon. John Young Brown to the Democrats in the State of Kentucky declining to become a candidate for the nomination for Governor. Thus the race has been narrowed down to three, the friends of Hardin and Goebel each claiming that their candidate will be benefited by the action of the ex-Governor. However, there may be more entries, as the date of the convention is still far off.

If you find your society is not mentioned in our paper, just see to it that your Secretary or your appointed correspondent is notified of the neglect. Send the doings of your order to us; we are only too willing to publish them.

The publication of the proceedings should be taken away from the daily papers. That would eliminate a great deal of bad blood that has been engendered.

If you want the news as it is you should read this paper. It favors none and treats all alike, printing only facts.

President Keenan must have smiled when he read the comments on his action Thursday night.

## TURNED HIS HONOR'S WRATH.

A poet named T. O. D. O'Connor was before Magistrate Pool, of New York City, charged with intoxication.

"I beg your clemency, sir," said O'Connor. "I write poetry, but I do not depend upon that profession for a living."

"A poet," repeated Magistrate Pool. "You are certainly in most unpoetic surroundings, sir."

"Indeed I am, my kind dear sir, Upon my name I want no slur; Back to my house I want to go, For where I am my friends don't know," said O'Connor.

"Well, well," said the court, "I am surprised at a man of your intelligence being found in such a position."

"I looked upon the wine when it was red, Not wisely, but too well. Oh! my head; Err is human, to forgive is divine; I'll drink no more, repentance is mine."

"You need a bracer, O'Connor," said the Magistrate.

"You brace me up, your Honor," said O'Connor.

"If I let you go, will you promise to go to the nearest church and take the pledge?" asked the court.

"I will," he replied.

"Your are discharged on that condition," said Magistrate Pool.

O'Connor bowed and said:

"Thank you, kind Judge, for your great favor;

My good intentions I will never waver.

I will now say good-by to your Honor; I will never again disgrace T. O. D. O'Connor."

On leaving the court room O'Connor went to a saloon and got a drink. After that he said he would go to St. Mary's church and swear off for a year.

The Kentucky Irish American is all right, but she wants more co-operation.



Mr. Ed B. Conway has been spending the past few days in New York City on a business trip.

Misses Ethel and Blanche Dorland are home after a pleasant visit with friends at Columbus, O.

Ex-District Attorney Frank B. Burke, of Indianapolis, was a visitor in Jeffersonville the past week.

J. W. Dougherty, one of the best known men in Bardstown, was in the city during the early part of the week.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians are preparing to give another of their pleasant receptions.

Mr. Carl Peter, of Omaha, has been the guest of his brother-in-law, Peter J. Madden, in Jeffersonville, during the past week.

Misses Carrie and Edith Fitzgerald have had as their guest Miss Annie Henry, a most winsome young lady of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Daniel Sullivan, is seriously ill of the grip at her home on West Walnut street. Her many friends are hoping for her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wathen and family have moved in from their country home and taken a house on Sixth street, near St. Catherine.

Mr. Michael Flahive, of Oldham street, has just left the city for a trip for his health. His absence will be regretted by his many friends.

Mr. Alex. Walker, who has been suffering from a severe attack of grip, has so far recovered as to be out among his friends.

Miss Rosie Higgins, one of Lexington's fairest daughters, is in the city, visiting her aunts, Mrs. John E. Roche and Mrs. James Todd.

Mrs. Lockett, of Knoxville, who was formerly Miss Blanche Kelly, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Kelly, at her home on Fourth avenue.

Mr. "Jack" McCruese, of Portland, was out in Limerick last Sunday visiting his numerous friends. Some say that is a "cinch" that he will come often now.

Thomas McCann, of Nineteenth and High streets, who has been confined to his home for the past two weeks by sickness, is now able to return to his duties.

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## LEADERS.

Famous Irishmen Who Reflect Honor on Erin and the Celtic Race.

Long List Who Have Achieved Distinction in Peace and in War.

Sir Robert Hart, of Pekin, Is Claimed to Be the Most Powerful.

## INTERESTING HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Of the dispersed races, the Irish and the Jews have alike made homes and careers in alien lands. The marked divergence in those careers has been emphasized by the war between the United States and Spain. An incidental effect of that war was the abandonment of the project that one hundred thousand representative Irish-Americans revisit their native land in honor of the anniversary of '98. This would have vacated temporarily most of the executive offices in many American cities. But that would have been only an incident. The war, to the student of history, discloses the remarkable fact that never before in the history of the world have so many and so important posts of honor and influence been filled by men of Irish birth and descent, not only in Spain, but in Austria, her natural ally, in Russia, in France, in Great Britain and the United States, says John Paul Bocock in the Cosmopolitan.

During the period when an Anglo-American alliance has been discussed by the statesmen of Europe as at least a possibility, and has been cordially considered by leaders of opinion among English-speaking people, it was actually true that, were Queen Victoria's Irish-born generals, admirals, colonial governors and diplomats disposed all at once to rebel, they could, for the time being, come very near converting the British into an Irish empire.

Furthermore, it was true that a lineal descendant of one of the "martyrs of '98" was President of the United States, and that the municipal government of most large American cities was controlled in the main by Irish-born Americans and their sons.

One hundred years of what many Irishmen deem England's oppressive rule have just elapsed. To many Irish-Americans, to most of them, indeed, the suggestion of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is abhorrent. Yet never since the days of the

Duke of Wellington has the military establishment been so conspicuously Milesian in its commanders as now.

Gen. Lord Wolseley and Gen. Lord Roberts, the Great British generals of today, were born in the county of Dublin and the county of Waterford, respectively. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, who was made a viscount in 1883, about the time he had that terrible fall from a camel's back going up the Nile toward Khartoum, was born June 4, 1833, in Goldenbridge House, county of Dublin.

"Bobs," as Kiplin's Tommy Atkins calls Baron Roberts, of Candahar, in Afghanistan and the county of Waterford in Ireland, is now commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and is one year older than his commander, Lord Wolseley.

While yet Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts he had already become the idol of the soldiers in India. But the list that didn't even start with Wellington, who was born in Dublin, April 17, 1769, but which already includes his most eminent successors, is only begun. Readers of the war news from the Indian frontier all through the late rebellion of the Afridis and the Mohnuds have become familiar with the name of Col. Sir Bindon Blood, K. C. B., who seems to have had general charge of the British forces. This gallant officer is a son of William Bindon Blood, Esq., of the County Clare. His laurels were won long ago, for he was chief staff officer on the Chitral relief force. He is now the head of the royal engineering military works department in India.

No wonder there are Mulvaneys a plenty under the leadership of a Roberts and a Blood. The army roster will fill out the record almost at will. Gen. Sir John Doran, K. C. B., famous throughout two decades of Hindooostan wars, comes from Ely House, in the County of Wexford. The gallant Sir Hugh Henry Gough, whose Indian career is a long series of wounds and decorations, is a son of George Gough, of Rathronon House, in Tipperary. Sir Henry's services in the time of the Mutiny, his gallant conduct at the relief of Lucknow, and on many another bloody field, blaze a red trail of glory into the British war office.

Scarcely less distinguished at Cawnpore and Lucknow was Gen. Sir Richard Dennis Kelly, K. C. B., who comes from Weston, in the County of Meath.

To sum up for India and Ireland, the official commander-in-chief of the forces in India, since 1893, has been Lieut. Gen. Sir George Stuart White, K. C. B., known all over the peninsula for long and gallant services. He appears on the record as "son of James Robert White, Esq., of Whitehall County of Antrim," Sir Robert Kitchener, Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, the most popular soldier in Great Britain today, the man who has avenged "Chinese" Gordon's atrocious death and redeemed Hicks Pasha's bloody defeat, is a native of Ireland.

With these Irishmen in command of the British forces in India, in England, in Ireland and in Egypt, the satirical call for an "American army to free Ireland," made several years ago in an

English weekly, seems ludicrous, even though it was intended to accentuate the fact that the roll-call in American police stations would send a thrill of joy through the bones of the Irish kings. There was, indeed, an "army" ready to hand, for at the time the statement was made the chiefs of police and a large share of the force in most of the principal American cities were Irish-born or of Irish descent.

Should such a rebellion as we are supposing spread through the British army, what of the navy? What name rises first to every tongue when the Union Jack is unfurled, even to the mind's eye? Whose indeed but that of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford? And the Beresfords, too, are Irish. From the same County of Waterford, which gave Roberts to the army, "the fighting Beresford" came to the navy. Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford, V. C., proudly enrolled as the son of Rev. John, fourth marquis of Waterford, is an even more familiar name to the eyes of Americans, for he married, in 1895, Lily Warren, daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, of the United States navy, "and widow of George Charles, eighth duke of Marlborough." From Admiral Beresford's familiar and commanding name, the list of naval heroes may be scanned with results entirely germane to the proposition.

The army and navy once infected with the spirit of revolt, once proclaiming another holy war of the green banner, what would become of the British colonies. In the colony of Victoria, the influence of the late prime minister, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, is yet paramount. In America he is best known as the author of "Young Ireland," and the originator of the "Nation." Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, after years of valued service on the Gold Coast, is governor and commander-in-chief of British Honduras. Lieut. Col. Sir John Terence Nicholas O'Brien was rewarded for brilliant actions in the Munity and the Oudh campaigns in India by being made governor of Newfoundland (1895). Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, son of Thomas Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin, is lieutenant governor of the Punjab. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Lionel Galwey, governor and commander-in-chief of Bermuda (1882-8), was the son of Major John Galwey, of the royal Irish constabulary. The Right Hon. William G. E. Macartney, M. P., who has recently been inspecting the Bermuda and Canadian naval establishments, is parliamentary and financial secretary of the British admiralty. Sir Jacob Dingle Barry, of that well-known Irish family, is judge president of the Court of Eastern districts and member of the Court of Appeals of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, a son of Rev. John O'Rorke, of the County Galway, has been eminent in New Zealand since 1854, and was a member of the ministry in 1872. He would have great influence in Maori land. The Earl of Belmore, who has been Governor and commander-in-chief of New South Wales, is Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, in the County of Fermanagh.

Of course, instant recourse would in such an extraordinary event be had to diplomacy. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, K. C. B., who is a son of Patrick O'Connor, of Dundermott, Roscommon, would be asked to make proper representation to the Court of St. Petersburg, where he is accredited ambassador from Great Britain. Sir Nicholas was once minister to China, and was not so many years ago Secretary of Legation at Washington (1885-7), but he would find some powerful pro-Irish influences at work in the winter palace itself.

Irishmen holding office in Russia? Beyond doubt. Mother Church, whose influence has induced so many of them to flee from the cold dart since Cromwell's persecution began in 1629, made the Greek Catholic establishment in Russia more preferable to the Reformation at home. The O'Bryans in St. Petersburg became the Obrechtschefs; the O'Donnells, the Odontcheffs, and the Scallens, the Skalons. There is no more distinguished name in Russia today than Obrechtschef, general of infantry, aide-de-camp, general, member of the military household of the Czar and of the council of the empire. It is true he has become a Russian of the Russians, and has married a beautiful French-woman, with whom it is his delight to pay yearly visits to Paris. But there he finds many of his former countrymen to congratulate him on having become a noted authority on military statistics, a savant as well. Nor is there anywhere in the world an Irish soldier who is not proud of Obrechtschef's triumph over the Turks at Aladja and Kars, after their defeat at Zivine. "Go and vindicate the army," said the Czar, and Obrechtschef went.

Gen. Skalon is maître de la cour at Petersburg, with the rank of privy counselor. The gallant Odontcheff is of the same O'Donnells whose names are part and parcel of the history of Spain for 200 years.

Now read this curious Russiанизing of the names of Milesian heroes excite wonder in the minds of those who have read Vasili Makroff's story of "A Morning with the Czar," and recognize in the writer Capt. William F. Mason McCarthy, late of Gen. Robert E. Lee's confidential staff, and later still confidential aide to the Czar Alexander II. Many another Irishman, engineering, mining, surveying, would be found wearing the Czar's uniform and ready to fight his battles. What are they to do when the supreme conflict comes in the East between the Russian bear and the British lion? They have evidently made their choice.

Even so accomplished a diplomat as Sir Nicholas O'Connor might appeal for advice and assistance to "the greatest diplomat of his time," as Gen. Patrick A. Collins, the American Consul-general to London (1892-6), declared the Marquis of Dufferin to be. And where would the Marquis be found if not at his own home in the County Down, seven miles from Belfast?

Let us suppose the scene of diplomatic representations transferred from St. Pe-

tersburg to Vienna. Who is a privy councilor to the Emperor of Austria and most eminent among Austro-Hungarian statesmen? None other than the eleventh Viscount Taaffe and Ballymote of Sligo, Edward Francis Joseph, Chamberlain to his Imperial Majesty, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Knight of Malta, Knight of St. John, Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus of Italy. The "Peerage of Ireland" regularly enrolls the Taaffes, a family so well bestowed on the "ould sod" that plain John Taaffe, of Swarnore Castle, Ardee, in the County of Louth, has 5,147 acres of his own. Baron Hoening C'Carroll is today Secretary of the Austrian Legation in Sofia. The "Flight of the Wild Geese" spread Catholic Irishmen all over Europe after the defeat of King James. But in Spain and Austria they have especially thrived.

Should such a rebellion as we are supposing spread through the British army, what of the navy? What name rises first to every tongue when the Union Jack is unfurled, even to the mind's eye? Whose indeed but that of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford? And the Beresfords, too, are Irish. From the same County of Waterford, which gave Roberts to the army, "the fighting Beresford" came to the navy. Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford, V. C., proudly enrolled as the son of Rev. John, fourth marquis of Waterford, is an even more familiar name to the eyes of Americans, for he married, in 1895, Lily Warren, daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, of the United States navy, "and widow of George Charles, eighth duke of Marlborough." From Admiral Beresford's familiar and commanding name, the list of naval heroes may be scanned with results entirely germane to the proposition.

There is a wealth of suggestion in the line of the Austrian army register alluding to the prominence of Baron John O'Brien "for the affair of the Black Lake, May 13." Victor O'Egan is an officer of the 48th; Hayes O'Connell, of the 50th, and Johann O'Fagan, of the 82d infantry. Baron Thomas Brady is an Austrian Major-general; Freiherr McNevin O'Kelly is a captain of militia; Graf O'Kelly von Gallagher was a Major-general, and Baron John Macguire won honors a hundred years ago.

The Celt-Iberians, as the earliest of the present race in the peninsula are called, were undoubtedly akin to the Celt-Hibernians. For centuries there were cordial relations between Spain and Ireland, both Catholic countries to the core. The Spaniards settled the coast of Galway, where the colons are to this day endowed with eyes and tresses Andalusian in their jetty beauty; and when a cry of distress went out from beleaguered Kinsale toward the close of the seventeenth century a Spanish fleet came promptly to the rescue. The defeat of the allies on that occasion drove Red Hugh O'Donnell among others to emigrate, and the names of O'Donnell and O'Day became famous in the military annals of the peninsula. Marshal Leopold O'Donnell helped expel Joseph Bonaparte. Gen. O'Donnell led against the revolt of '48, and afterward became Queen Isabella's Prime Minister and favorite in unofficial relations. The Leopold O'Donnell, who subduced the Riffs, in 1801, was made Duke of Tetuan; and the Duke of Tetuan who, as Prime Minister received our own Minister Woodward at San Sebastian, is his son.

The O'Sullivans and O'Driscolls and Hugh O'Neills, who went to Valladolid and Lisbon soon after the arrival of the O'Donnells in Spain, are still in evidence among the most faithful devotees of those cities. The O'Reilly, for whom O'Reilly street in Havana was named, was a son of Major John O'Reilly, of the County Galway, who, with the name of O'Reilly, has been eminent in New Zealand since 1854, and was a member of the ministry in 1872. He would have great influence in Maori land. The Earl of Belmore, who has been Governor and commander-in-chief of Bermuda (1882-8), was the son of Major John O'Reilly, of the County Galway, who, with the name of O'Reilly, has been eminent in New Zealand since 1854, and was a member of the ministry in 1872. He would have great influence in Maori land. 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## IRELAND.

Record of the Most Important of the Recent Events Culled From Exchanges.

The funeral of Mrs. Juliana Tynan, of Foxhill, took place on Thursday from her late residence, Foxhill, Athy.

Sydney Hughes, who while riding a bicycle, collided with a mineral water van in South Great George's street, died at Mercer's Hotel.

The Hon. Charles Russell, son of Lord Russell, of Killowen, has declined to be the Nationalist candidate of the Parliamentary representation of Derry city.

The Limerick Chamber of Commerce have decided to oppose the proposed amalgamation of Waterford and Limerick and Great Southern and Western railways.

The Cork Electric Tramways Company commenced running their cars December 23 and an admirable service was conducted throughout the city during the day without a single hitch.

In the case of Hugh Boyle, a prisoner under sentence of death in Derry jail for the murder of his father, the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to commute the sentence to penal servitude for life.

Lord French, who since his marriage has been living at Johannesburg, where there is quite an Irish colony now, has come home for a trip. He has been staying with his family, who are at present residents in Dublin.

Among recent arrivals in Ireland are the Earl of Portarlington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and the Earl of Kerry, Lady Fitzgerald, Lady Susan Beresford, Col. and Mrs. Kayes and Major and Mrs. Macdonald.

The long-expected vacancy in the County Court Judgeship of the County Clare has at last been announced. County Court Judge Kelly has retired, after a particularly long occupancy of his post, and that post now remains to be filled.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at Cork at an inquest on a groom named Long, who was killed while hunting with the Muskerry hounds on Thursday. The man was thrown, his horse rolling over him, causing the fatal injuries.

At the meeting of the Dungarvan Board of Guardians, J. V. O'Brien presiding, T. Power proposed and John Greene seconded a resolution expressing approbation of the action of the Limerick Board of Guardians in favor of unity. O'Shea supported the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

So far there has been no change in the strike of dock laborers. The men are still out, and police are kept constantly on duty on the quays. T. Harrington, M. P., has been asked by the men to intervene, and has consented to do so. A conference with Mr. Middleton has, it is stated, been arranged, and it is hoped the matter will be amicably settled within a short time.

Thomas P. McCarthy, who is well known in Nationalist circles, has issued his address to the Electors of the Kilfinane district of the Limerick County Council. Mr. McCarthy has the support of all sections of Nationalists and his election is a foregone conclusion. He is Treasurer of the Kilfinane G. A. Club, whose team are the All-Ireland Champions in hurling.

The tenants on the estate of Lady Jane Moore, Coolmahon, County Cork, have just completed the agreements for the purchase of their holdings through the Land Commission by means of State loans. The purchase money in all cases is seventeen years on the present rents, which, except in a few small lots, are judicial. Richard Rice, Solicitor, Fermoy, carried out the necessary preliminaries.

The action of the Amnesty Association in obtaining pledges from candidates for the new corporation to support a resolution favoring amnesty to political prisoners appears both sensible and timely. There is no possible excuse for prolonging the imprisonment of the few political prisoners still incarcerated in English jails for their devotion to Ireland's cause, and a strongly worded protest from the first municipal body in Ireland elected under the new law can not fail to hasten the day of delivery.

On Tuesday night a largely attended meeting of the committee having charge of the making of arrangements for erecting a memorial to the men who shed their blood for Ireland in 1798 was held at Ryan's Hotel, Thurles. Charles Culhane occupied the chair. After a short discussion the Secretary of the committee, D. H. Ryan, was directed to write to several sculptors for designs and quotations, with a view to assist the committee to arrive at a decision as to what form the memorial would take.

An adjourned meeting of the Carlow Town Commissioners a letter was read from James Kirkland, Secretary and Manager Grand Canal Company, in which, referring to the recent floods in the Barrow, he expressed regret to learn that they caused such serious results, but added that the late rainfall was of such a very exceptional nature he trusted they might never have a similar experience. He further remarked that the floods were the worst that had occurred during their recollection.

An inmate of the Maidstone Union named Frederick Reader has been sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labor for refractory conduct. He was summoned before the House Committee and told he must endeavor to obtain work. He left the room, but returned, and with considerable force threw a hot suet pudding at the Chairman of the board. The master seized Reader and they rolled together in portions of the pudding on the floor. Reader was eventually overpowered and taken to the police station. The master's frock coat was quite spoiled by the pudding, and the board have decided to give him a new garment.

John Daly addressed a large meeting of

the burgesses of the Market ward, Limerick, recently in favor of the labor candidates put forward by the Workers' Executive. During the course of a vigorous speech he said it is now time for the workingmen to assert themselves. Let them not be deceived by the cry of unity, but let them be so united as to stand side by side in support of their own candidate, and if they were then beaten at the polls, then let them never raise their heads again. He proposed a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, pledging support to the following candidates in the labor interest: John McCormack, John Madden and P. R. Clery.

On the evening of December 23 Michael Fogarty, a large farmer, residing at Brittas, when returning home from Thurles met with a severe accident when passing through Gaol street. The horse of a jarvey going in the same direction swerved, the car coming into contact with Mr. Fogarty and knocking him down. The car passed over his chest and when picked up he was unconscious. Medical aid was immediately summoned and it was discovered that his ribs had been broken, and that he had sustained severe internal injuries. He was promptly removed to his own residence, a short distance away. Much regret is felt at the sad occurrence, as Mr. Fogarty is very popular and highly respected in the locality.

Intense interest is being aroused at Birr in the work of preparing for the coming elections. The local Board of Guardians and Town Commissioners have always possessed a predominant Unionist party, made up by plural voting in the Poor Law Board and Lord Rosse's powerful influence and a restricted franchise in the town. It is now intended to change this, and to bring the constitution of these bodies into conformity with popular views. Under the direction of the Very Rev. Dr. Phelan a strong organized effort is being made to secure the return of the Ladies' Auxiliary to attend the dance and eucere, and is sure to be well represented.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was a small attendance at the last business meeting of the Hibernian Knights.

The County Board Finance Committee held an interesting session Tuesday night. The next session will take place on the evening of January 30.

Invitations to the soiree and dance of No. 6 can be had of any of the members of the division. These are complimentary and no person will be admitted without one.

Messrs. D. J. Tierney, George Daniel, Will McCarthy, Edward Holly and John Casey can always be depended upon to favor the pleasant dances given by Division 6.

Joseph Lynch takes great interest in company matters, and if his wishes are carried out the company will be enabled to shortly put up a drill that will be hard to equal.

The meeting of the Young Men's Division Tuesday evening was largely attended, there being more members present than has been witnessed for some time past.

Jerry Hallahan, as presiding officer of the Hibernian Knights, displays a parliamentary acumen that surprises his most ardent supporters. His rulings are never questioned.

John Barrett was a visitor at the meeting of Division 3, and made some interesting remarks relative to the formation of the Gaelic class and the study of the Irish language.

The Hall Board as at present constituted is an excellent one, and Division 3 displayed good judgment in the selection of Joseph P. Taylor, James Coleman and Patrick Holley as its representatives.

There was an unusually large attendance at the meeting of Division 3 last Wednesday evening. The yearly report showed more money in the treasury than ever before in the history of this division.

The Rev. William T. McLaughlin and Edward M. Waldron, State Chaplain and State President, of New Jersey, respectively, are now in Florida, where they will remain until about the middle of February.

The yearly report of the officers of the Young Men's Division shows it to be in a healthy financial condition, the balance in the treasury exceeding expectations. The receipts at the meeting Tuesday night were quite large.

Military Division 46 had its second annual ball in Lyceum Hall, East Boston, and it proved to be very enjoyable. The room was decorated with the national colors and insignia of the order. There was a large attendance.

Division 8, of Springfield, Mass., has appointed a committee consisting of P. F. Haggerty, P. F. Mitchell and Vincent P. Coghlan, to organize a class for the study of the Irish language and history under Mr. Haggerty's direction.

The members of the Young Men's Division have resolved to form a Recruiting Committee for the purpose of increasing the membership. They will invite their friends to join, and their efforts are expected to produce gratifying results.

Last Monday evening Division 2 of Bridgeport, Conn., gave a smoker that surpassed anything before attempted in that city. Invitations were extended to all the Hibernians of the city, and State President James Bree, of New Haven, was the guest of honor.

Private Cornelius Buckley, of Company D, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, who served through the Cuban campaign, was tendered a reception and presented with a purse of gold by his brother members of Military Division 37, of Boston. The Hon. E. J. Slattery, State President of the order, made the presentation speech.

At the annual meeting of Division 1, Ladies' Auxiliary, of Worcester, Miss M. E. A. Farrell, the President, reported a membership of eighty-nine, in addition to the six admitted that evening. All bills for the year have been settled, and \$100 has been paid to the Hibernian building fund, leaving a balance in the bank sufficient to keep the society on a sound financial basis. A committee was appointed to arrange for a calico party in February.

At a meeting of Division 8, of Clinton, Mass., on the 6th inst., a number of the

## HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing the Past Week—General News Notes.

Division 5 of Combridgeport held its annual ball on January 20.

The Hibernian Knights held a joint drill and business meeting last night.

Division 12, of Boston, will have its annual ball in Union Park February 8.

The Hibernian Knights were glad to have Martin Sheehan with them again.

Young Men's Division No. 6 has also come to the front for the Kentucky Irish American.

Division 31, of Dorchester, will give its annual dance at Bloomfield Hall on February 8.

Division 58, of Boston, will have its first annual ball in Odd Fellows' Hall, January 26.

Division 3 is to be congratulated upon its report that none of its members are on the sick list.

The Hibernian Rifles of Bridgeport will celebrate St. Patrick's day by giving a soiree to their friends.

The Hibernian Knights have a good treasury, and they say the trip to Boston is already an assured fact.

The nineteenth annual ball of Division 9, of Boston, was held in Roughan's Hall, Charlestown, Wednesday evening.

The Kentucky Irish American is glad to acknowledge the friendly spirit exhibited toward it by the members of Division 3.

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The people who took part in the ceremonies were representative of all creeds and classes. The funeral procession passed through the main streets of the town. There were about twenty priests, followed by the Children of Mary and the school girls of the Presentation Convent. A striking feature in connection with the sad event was the great sorrow shown by the poor women of the place, who while the funeral cortège was passing along the route indulged in their old accustomed kneeling, which is generally followed when any benefactor or their class passes away. When the remains were laid to rest every one knelt down and offered up heartfelt prayers for the repose of the zealous priest's soul.

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